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THE
CONSERVATIVE.

PUBLISHED DAILY AND WEEKLY BY
JOHN B. NEATHERY, PRINTER TO THE STATE.

TERMS OF THE DAILY:		TERMS OF THE WEEKLY:	
One month,	$10 00	One month,	$ 4 00
Three months,	20 00	Three months,	10 00
Six months,	40 00	Six months,	20 00

No subscriptions to either Daily or Weekly received for a longer time than six months.

REPORT OF THE FEDERAL SECRETARY OF WAR.

The Yankee Secretary of War, Friday, sent to Congress his annual report, which he says has been delayed in order that Lieutenant-General Grant might furnish a summary of his military operations, but the summary has not been received, as the activity of the campaign in progress demands his unceasing attention. The results of the volunteer recruiting service under the different calls for troops, dated February 1st, March 14th and July 18th, are given in the report of Provost Marshall General Fry, who says, in reference to the re-enlistment of veteran volunteers during the autumn of 1863, that over one hundred and thirty-six thousand soldiers, who would otherwise, ere this, have been discharged, were secured for three years longer. Organizations which would otherwise have been lost to the service were preserved, and recruits and capable and experienced officers were retained in command. This force has peformed an essential part in the great campaign of 1864, and its importance to the country cannot be over estimated.—The result of the recruitment in the rebel States is reported to be unfavorable.

The arrest of deserters and stragglers is continued with vigor. Thirty nine thousand, three hundred and ninety-two have been arrested between October 1st, 1863, and October 1st, 1864. The total number received from the establishment of the Bureu to October 1st, 1864, is sixty thousand, seven hundred and fifty. The Veteran Reserve corps, October 1st, 1864, consisted of seven hundred and sixty-four, officers and twenty-eight thousand, seven hundred and thirty-eight men.

The report of the Secretary gives a summary of the reports of the heads of the several bureaus connected with the War Department, and concludes by saying that the general exchange of prisoners, effected under the instructions of the Department, is in course of execution, and it is hoped that all of our prisoners who are in the hand of the rebels will soon be returned. A furlough of thirty days is extended to them as they returned to the city of Annapolis.

HOW THEY DO IT.

The Columbia *Carolinian* thinks the difference between a man and a woman in disposition, finds no plainer illustration than that afforded at the moment when either of them retires to bed. For example:

The young girl trips gaily up to her chamber, and with the cautious timidity peculiar to her sex, first locks the door and arranges the window curtains so that by no possible chance a passer by or belated nocturnal wanderer from the pavement can catch a glimpse of her budding beauty when *en dishabille*. This task completed, she turns on the gas to its full and institutes a general search throughout the apartment, that she may be sure it does not contain a "horrible burglar" or a "desperate ruffin" in big whiskers and crisp black hair. Carefully with her delicate fingers, she lifts the bed valance, looks into places where even Tom Thumb couldn't squeeze his diminutive corporation, and takes a cursory peep into the half emptied trunk; not forgetting to glance nervously under the sofa, the space between which and the floor is not sufficient to contain the ghost of Calvin Edson, much less an ordinary robber. Having ascertained that she is really alone, she next proceeds to divest her fair form of "the silk and linen conventionalities of society."

First, she releives her glossy hair from its thraldom of pins and combs and "does it up" more compactly. Then off comes the little collar and the light vapory cloud of lace she calls her under sleeves, which all the day have been clasped around her white, plump arms by a couple of india rubber straps. Next, the "love of a spring silk" dress is unfastened in front. Then sundry waist strings and button straps are loosed, and lo! what a collapse, like that of Lowe's balloon. She stands, like a Saturn, in the centre of rings. There they lie upon the soft carpet, partly covered by the linen under fixings and over fixings, with no more expression in them than there is in the bare floor beneath the carpet. Sits she now upon the edge of the snowy bed, and begins the unlacing of gaiters and the disrobing of those fair swelling limbs of the stockings. The pretty little foot is carefully perched upon the knee—down drops the gaiter, off comes the elastic, and her thumb inserted at the top of the stocking, pushes it down—down over the heel, and the cotton rests upon the prunella. So with the other foot, only involving a slight change in position.

There is a smile that peeps out from behind the blushes of her sweet face now, as standing before the glass she places upon her head the night cap, and with a quick twist of her finger ties the bewitching bow. Then the night gown is thrown over the frilled chemise, concealing the heaving bosom and the shoulders in linen folds. The counterpane and sheets are thrown back, the gas is turned down—very, very low—and the little form presses the the yielding couch and the angel goes off into the world of dreams.

Now, in the room directly above her is the great brute of a brother. He comes into it, shuts the door with a slam, turns the key with a snap, growl at a chair which happens to be in his way, pulls off his boots and throws them in the corner, jerks his socks from his feet, drops his pantaloons on the floor and lets them lie there; gets off his coat and vest by a quick vindictive sort of twist of his arms and body; unpins and unbuttons his collar, and throws it carelessly with the tie rather at than on the table; travels to the window in his shirt extremity—to let down the curtain as if he didn't care a cuss whether the entire population of the street beheld his anatomy or not; then puts out the light and bounces into bed like a great calf jumping into a pile of hay—curls himself up, nearly touching his nose, lies so a moment or two, turns on his back stretches his limbs out, swears at the tucking in of the bed clothes, grunts, turns over on the other side, and is—asleep—then comes in the snor;nfi and snorting.

Isn't there a difference in style?

Misfortune is often the organization of fortune; a fluid diamond which congeals to crystal; a disease of longing which becomes a pearl.

The maiden who loves and is loved may be accounted rich. A golden Pactolus flows through every vein and deposits its treasure in her heart.

The poet is the priest of Nature, who, bearing her image in his bosom, teaches mankind to adore her.

The mother of Achilles showed her maternal regard for him by taking him out at a very early age and applying the styx to him.

Don't open your purse too hastily or too wide—nor your mouth either.

The hair should be brought over an unpleasant female's forehead as vines are trailed over a wall.

Don't carry your antipathy to royalty so far as to break the crown of your head.

It is very common for men, when corned, to have husky voices.

DAILY CONSERVATIVE.

VOL. I.] RALEIGH, N. C., WEDNESDAY, MARCH 15, 1865. [No. 275.

From the Charlotte Bulletin.

LOVE AND BEAUTY.

What is beauty but a shadow,
Love is but a name;
Aught we know below of either,
But a glimering flame.
Vision wrought of heavenly life,
In immortal souls;
Unspeaking in the beaming eye
Which the heart infolds.

Beauty, but a shadow? Yes,
Doth it linger long;
No for lustrous eyes are dimming,
Sunlight beams not long.
Rosy cheeks are faded,
Ruby lips are paled,
Auburn locks are frosted,
Beauty is bewailed.

Love! it is a name—yes,
Who doth its fullness feel?
Fallen man doth never know
Its sovereign power to heal.
Sorrow, by the soothing balm
Of sympathetic care,
By loving words and gentle ways,
To dry the scalding tear.

But we will know heavenly love,
See a heavenly beauty;
If with careful steps we walk
In the path of duty,
In a land of beauty bright,
Golden harps are tuning,
Purest joy and love are there,
Soul to soul communing.

March 1st, 1865. LIZZIE.

If we could have a little patience, we should escape much mortification; time takes away as much as it gives.

Self-reliance is reliance on God.

FOR RENT.

A LARGE AND DESIRABLE RESIDENCE WITHIN A mile of the city of Raleigh, with 860 acres of land attached.
Apply to Dr. Joyner, Yarborough House, Raleigh, N. C.
January 31, 1865. 248—tf.

Confederate States Depository,
RALEIGH, N. C March 2, 1865.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT FOR THE PRESent the interest due January 1st 1865, on all certificates of indebtedness of the Confederate States of America, payable in North Carolina, will be paid at this office on presentation of said certificates.
C. B. HARRISON,
270—6t. Depository.

JOHN D HYMAN,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
HENDERSONVILLE, N. C.,

WILL ATTEND PROMPTLY TO ANY BUSINESS IN the 8th Judicial Circuit that may be entrusted to his hands.
January 5, 1864 218—tf.

READ IT!
THE ABDUCTION!
THE ABDUCTION!

A THRILLING TALE OF REAL LIFE IN CALIFORnia and Mexico, by W. P. Wilkins, Esq.
Commenced in the
SOUTHERN FIELD AND FIRESIDE.
this week. Ready to-day.
Subscription $20 for six months; single copies $1.
WM B. SMITH & CO.,
Raleigh, N. C.
THE KEYSTONE, for March, will be ready in a few days.
March 13, 1865. 273—2t.

Almanacs! Almanacs!!

TURNER'S ALMANACS FOR 1865 NOW READY.

Price per hundred	75 00
" " doz,	10 00
" " single copy,	1 00

BRANSON & FARRAR,
Raleigh, N. C.
Jan. 2, 1865. 215—tf.

ROBBERY.

THE SUBSCRIBER WAS ROBBED OF A FOUR HUNdred dollar 4 per cent. Certificate of Deposit, dated March 19th, 1864, No. 121, issued to me by J. M. Worth, Dep. If not found within six weeks from this date application will be made for a duplicate. This the 20th day of January, 1865.
ALFRED CAVINESS.
January 24, 1865. 234—tf.

JOHN G. WILLIAMS & Co.,
STOCK AND MONEY BROKERS,
Raleigh, N. C.,

CONTINUES TO CARRY ON THE BROKERAGE BUSIness at their old stand as heretofore in all its various branches.

SOLDIERS' CLAIMS.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING BEEN APPOINTED "Commissioner to investigate, collect and distribute Claims of Deceased Soldiers," gives notice that after the 30th inst he will be prepared to furnish the blanks whereby the wives, children, executors or administrators of deceased soldiers may have their claims placed in proper form to be filed in the Auditor's office in Richmond, and will use every effort in his power to have the same promptly paid.
Persons applying for blanks must forward a 20 cent postage stamp (or two 10 cent bills) to prepay the postage on the same.
A Register of all claims will be kept, and at any time the state of a claim may be ascertained.
HENRY E. COLTON,
Fayetteville, N. C.
February 25, 1865. 263—tf.

THE CHURCH INTELLIGENCER,

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE PROtestant Episcopal Church in the Confederate States, is now published by the Protestant Episcopal Church Publishing Association in Charlotte, North Carolina.
REV. F. M. HUBBARD, D. D., } EDITORS.
REV. G. M. EVERHART, A. M., }
TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION—CASH, IN ADVANCE:
For three months, $5. For six months, $10. For one year, $20.
*** For Army or Hospital distribution, a deduction of twenty-five per cent.
All communications should be addressed, "Church Intelligencer, Charlotte, N. C."
January 25, 1865. 235—tf.

NOTICE.
Rutherford County, N. C.

A NEGRO BOY WHO SAYS HIS NAME IS MAT, WAS confined in the public Jail of said County, on the 10th day of November, 1864. Said boy is about 5 feet 10 inches high of dark color, and wore at the time a dark coat and pants, a high black felt hat, and is rather slow spoken, and says he belonged to B. O. Kelly, of Lumpkin county, Georgia, that he was taken to work on the breastworks at Augusta, and to Charlotte, N. C., where he was sold by the Auctioneer of that place and was purchased by Benjamin Dickson, and he says he ranaway from Dickson to get back to his mistress. The owner of said boy is hereby notified to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs in such cases made and provided.
G. W. CORBET, Jailor.
December 28, 1864. 87—wôm.

STOP THE THIEF! $500 REWARD.

STOLEN FROM MY STABLES, 1 MILE NORTHWEST of Yanceyville, N. C., on the night of the 19th February, a small dark brown or black mare mule, about ten years old, in very good order. She is a square built, nice made animal. No particular marks recollected except the rubbing or marks of gear.
I will give the above reward of $500 for the arrest of the thief with sufficient evidence to convict him, or a suitable reward for the delivery of the mule, or information which will lead to her recovery.
JOS. C. PINNIX.
March 6. 268—w4t.

IMPORTANT AND EXTENSIVE
AUCTION SALE,
BY TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.,
Of Foreign Goods and Furniture,
On Wednesday, 15th inst, at 11 o'clock.

THE ENTIRE LOT OF COLLIE & CO'S FURNIture, consisting of Parlor, Dining Room and Office Furniture, Beds, Mattresses, Blankets, Linen and Cotton Sheets, Towels, Napkins, Glass Crockery Ware, &c., &c.

ALSO,

1 case superior Envelopes, (Letter and Official,)
1 case Agate Buttons, 212 g gross.
1 case Hair Brushes, 11 doz.
1 case Lead Pencils, 150 gross,
1 case Leather Leaf Lard, 636 pr.
1 case Suspender Buttons, 103 g. gross.
1 case S. Bone Buttons, 83 g. gross.
1 case H. Saw Files, 137 doz.
72 kegs White Lead.
1 bale bagging Twine.
16 cases Tumblers, 417 doz.
2 cases Com. Note Paper.
2 cases Clark's Spool Cotton.
1 case Mohair Lusters for Ladies' Dresses.
13 Marble Pattern Toilet Setts Crockery.
12 extra Soap Stands.
12 extra Tooth B. Stands.
12 White Granite Coffee Pots.
12 " " Tea Pots.
12 " " Sugar Dishes.
12 " " Cream Pots.
36 " " Dishes (asst)
50 setts " Cups and Saucers.
102 Chambers.
263 Bowls, (asst)
25 pieces Heavy Dundee Bagging.
25 coils Manilla Rope.
1 case Ladies' Gaiters.
1 case Gents' Cavalry Boots.
3 cases Box Coffee Mills.
1 case English Axes.
4 cases French Brandy.
1 beautiful Young Stallion, "Black Prince," perfectly kind and gentle under saddle and in harness.

We invite the attention of dealers to the above sale, as it is an important one.
TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.,
Auction and Commission Merchants.
March 6. 268—td.

Surgeon General's Office,
RALEIGH, N. C., March 8th, 1865.

THE HOME GUARD BOARDS WILL IMMEDIATELY proceed to visit the different counties of their respective Districts for the purpose of examining all persons claiming exemption on account of physical disability.
The Board for the First District will first convene at Jackson, that for the Second District at Enfield, that for the Third at Goldsboro', that for the Fourth at Fayetteville; that for the Fifth at Raleigh, that for the Sixth at Greensboro, that for the Seventh at Lexington, that for the Eighth at Charlotte, that for the Ninth at Morganton, that for the Tenth at Asheville. Instructions from this office will be forwarded to these points.
EDWARD WARREN,
Surgeon General N C.
March 9. 271—dlw.

AXES, SHOVELS, PLOWS, &c.

5 DOZEN LONG HANDLED SHOVELS,
10 " Cast Steel Axes,
4 " " Hilling Hoes,
6 " Medium Sized Grindstones,
3 " No. 9 Plows,
5 " No. 11 "
4 " No. 60 "
1 " No. 2 Two horse Livingston Plows,
1200 " Plow Points, Landsides and Bolts,
200 pounds Horse Shoes.
All kinds of Plantation and Bar Iron, at
SHAY, WILLIAMSON & CO'S
North State Iron and Brass Works.
March 3, 1865. 266—tf

BOXES FOR SOLDIERS.

ALL BOXES FOR SOLDIERS OR PRISONERS OF War from North Carolina, delivered to the following named persons will be promptly forwarded free of charge:
Sprague Brothers, Salisbury.
Dr. D. F. Summey, Ashville.
Dr. W. A. Collet, Morganton.
Dr. J. W. Allison, Statesville.
Dr. J. L. Neagle, Greensboro.
Mr. A Hagan, Charlotte.
Mr. Edward Hege, Salem.
Capt. J. N. McDowell, Raleigh.
Joseph A. Worth, Fayetteville.
E. Murry & Co., Wilmington.
Mr. F. L. Bond, Tarboro.
Mr. J. A. Askew, Colerain.
Mr. F. L. Roberts, Murfreesboro.
The boxes should be well hooped, properly marked, and delivered in time for my Special Messenger who leaves Raleigh on the first day of every month.
EDWARD WARREN,
Surgeon General, N. C.
Raleigh, Oc 29, 1864. 163—tf.

New Daily Paper in Richmond.
PROSPECTUS.

THE undersigned propose to publish a daily paper, under the title of "THE RICHMOND HERALD," on or about the 15th of January next.
It will be entirely independent in politics, but will nevertheless accord to the administration a just support in all measures which, in the opinion of its conductors may be deemed promotive of the good of the cause in which we are engaged. A proper criticism of such acts as will be deemed adverse to this object, will be, of course, consistent with the independent character under which the paper is to be inaugurated.
In the matter of General News it will be found to keep pace with the leading journals of the day, while it will have added to it in the way of financial intelligence a feature such as, we venture to say, no paper in the Confederacy can boast of. Editorials from the pen of one of the ablest financial writers in this or any other country will be presented in each number.
For reasons not now proper to be mentioned, we forbear to give the names of those who shall compose the regular editorial staff; but we flatter ourselves that when they shall appear they will be found to constitute such an array of talent as cannot be excelled on this continent.
The well known character of the individual whose name appears below, as a stenographic reporter, furnishes we presume, a guarantee that, in all that relates to important political speeches and debates, whether in legislative assemblies or out of them, the "HERALD" will present advantages certainly not to be excelled by any paper in the Confederacy.
The farming interests will be faithfully vindicated, and care taken to disseminate the earliest intelligence which a proper regard for the welfare of that great element of national wealth and power shall demand.
In the matter of correct commercial intelligence, equal zeal shall be manifested, our object being to assign to each of these departments an editor of known experience and ability.
Arrangements are on foot by which to secure the earliest foreign news, and the paper will contain such editorial talent as will fully elucidate the bearing of foreign diplomacy upon Southern interests.
In short, "THE RICHMOND HERALD" will be found to combine every feature of interest which the requirements of the present crisis demand.
The enterprise is repectfully commended to the favor and patronage of the citizens of the Southern Confederacy.
P. KEAN, & CO.,
jan 18—228 tf. Richmond, Va.

WEEKLY SOUTHERN CULTIVATOR.

IN PURSUANCE OF A PLAN LONG ENTERTAINED, and to meet the expressed wants of the Agriculturists and Country Residents of the South, the subscriber announces his intention to commence the publication of a Weekly edition of the SOUTHERN CULTIVATOR.
The paper will retain its present form, furnishing eight pages of reading matter weekly. It will be devoted as heretofore, to Agriculture. Also, to Current News, a synopsis of Army Intelligence, proceedings of Congress, reports of the Markets, &c., &c., embracing everything necessary to make it a valuable and acceptable
FAMILY NEWSPAPER,
For the Formers, Planters, Gardeners, Stock Raisers, House wives, and business men of the Confederacy. The first number of the Weekly edition will be issued on or before the first Saturday in November.
TERMS:
$6 for 6 months, or $8 for 3 months. Single copies, 25 cents.
All present subscribers to CULTIVATOR to be supplied for the remainder of this year (1864) with Weekly, without any advance in price. Address
D. REDMOND,
Augusta, Ga.
January 24, 1865. 234—tf.

50 BOXES CAROLINA BRIGHT SNUFF FOR sale. KINSEY & WARE.
Raleigh Dec. 22, 1864. 203—tf.

1865. 1865
CONSERVATIVE
STEAM POWER PRESS
BOOK & JOB OFFICE,
J. B. NEATHERY & CO., Proprietors.

HAVING a NUMBER OF PRESSES, and a large assortment of
PRINTING MATERIALS,
We are prepared to execute in a workmanlike manner and with despatch, every description of
PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL PRINTING!
SUCH AS
BOOKS,
PAMPHLETS,
SHIN-PLASTERS,
POSTERS,
HAND-BILLS,
CIRCULARS,
LETTER HEADS,
BILL HEADS,
CATALOGUES,
RECEIPTS,
CARDS, ETC.
Special attention paid to
GOVERNMENT BLANKS.

CALENDAR FOR 1865.

1865.	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
Jan.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31				
Feb.				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28				
Mar				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	
Apr.							1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30						
May		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	31			
Jun.					1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	

1865.	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
July							1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31					
Aug			1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	31		
Sept						1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
Oct.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31				
Nov				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30		
Dec.						1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31						

Claims for Deceased Officers and Soldiers.
WILSON, N. C., June 20, 1864.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS BEEN APPOINTED A COMmissioner to investigate, collect and pay, over to the parties entitled thereto, all claims for bounty arrearages of pay and allowances, due to the representatives of deceased officers and soldiers from this State.
The parties entitled are: first, the widow of the deceased, if any, if there be no widow then, secondly, the child or children, if there be such, if there be neither widow or children then, thirdly, the father, if there be neither widow, child, children or father then, fourthly, the mother of the deceased, and in default of all of these then, fifthly, the executor or administrator of the deceased.
The claimant or claimants must furnish his, her or their affidevit, and that of one disinterested witness as to the relationship, and in all cases, where the claimant is not the widow, the affidavit must negative the existence of a claimants of a higher order. The Justice of the Peace, before whom the affidavit is subscribed must certify to the credibility of the witness, and Clerk of the County Court must certify, under the seal of the Court, that he is a Justice of the Peace.
If the claimant or claimant be a child or children of the deceased; and he, she or they be minors, the claim must be propounded by his, her or their guardian, and the fact of his being guardian must be certified to, under seal of the County Court Clerk.
When the claims is made by an executor or administrator, the fact of the executorship or seal by the County Court Clerk.
All of these papers should be sent in duplicate.
Any person directly interested will be furnished, upon application to me, with a proper form of these papers in full; a copy of which, for the greater convenience of parties, will be forwarded as soon as may be practicable to each County Court Clerk.
This commission is intended to facilitate the collection of these claims, and save the claimants all expense.
Parties interested may materially aid me in the investigation of their claims, if at the time of forwarding their paper to me, they will inform me of the date of the death of the deceased, where he died, was killed, whether or not they or any one for them, have received the personal effects which deceased had with him at the time of his death, and whether or not the deceased (if a non commissioned officer or private,) had ever received the State's bounty.
It is very desirable that all claims should be forwarded at as early as may be practicable. In all cases, give the claimants, Post Office and County in full.
NO. A. STANLY
161—tf Commissioner.

GOVERNMENT OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES

JEFFERSON DAVIS, of Mississippi, President, salary, $25,000.

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS, of Georgia, Vice President salary, $8,000.

Aids to the President—Col Wm M Browne, of Georgia, Col Jas Chesnut, of S C, Col Wm F Johnston, of Ky Col J C Ives, of Miss, Col G W C Lee, of Va, Col John T Wood.

Private Secretary to the President—Burton M Harrison, of Miss.

Department of State—Judah P Benjamin, of La, Secretary of State, L Q Washington, Chief Clerk. The office of Assistant Secretary is vacant.

Department of Justice—Attorney General, George Davis, of N. C., Wade Keyes, of Ala., Assistant Attorney General. H R Rhodes, of Miss., Commissioner of Patents. G W E Nelson, of Ga., Superintendant of Public Printing. R M Smith, Public Printer.

Treasury Department—G A Trenholm, of S. C., Secretary of the Treasury. Robert Tyler, Register. E C Elmore, Treasurer. J M Strother, of Va., Chief Clerk. Lewis Cruger, of S. C., Comptroller. B Baker, of Fla., 1st Auditor. W H S Taylor, of La., 2d Auditor.

War Department—James A Seddon, of Va, Secretary of War. Judge John A Campbell, of Ala., Assistant Secretary of War. R G H Kean, Chief Bureau of War; Gen. S Cooper, Adjutant and Inspector General. Lt Col Jno Withers, Lt Col H L Clay, Maj E A Palfrey, Maj Chas H Lee, Maj S W Melton and Capt Reilly, Assist Adjutants and Inspectors General. Brig Gen A R Lawton, of Ga., Quartermaster General. Col L B Northrop, of S C., Commissary General. Col J Gorgas, Chief of Ordnance. S P Moore, M D, Surgeon General. C H Smith, M D., Assistant Surgeon.

Navy Department—R S Mallory, of Florida, Secretary of the Navy. E M Timball, Chief Clerk. Com John M Brooke, Chief of Ordnance. Com A B Fairfax, Inspector of Ordnance. Com J K Mitchell, in charge of Orders and Detail. Surgeon W A W Spotswood, Chief of Medicine and Surgery. Paymaster J DeBree, Chief of Clothing and Provisions.

Post Office Department—John H Reagan, of Texas, Postmaster General. H St Geo Offut of Va, Chief of Contract Bureau. B N Clements, of Tenn., Chief of Appointment Bureau. John L Harrell, of Ala., Chief of Finance Bureau. B Fuller, of N. C., hief Clerk.

THE
CONSERVATIVE.

The following rates will be charged for all advertisements inserted in the DAILY and WEEKLY CONSERVATIVE:

ONE SQUARE OF EIGHT LINES, OR LESS

One day,	$ 5 00	One week,	$ 20 00
Two days,	10 00	Two weeks,	60 00
Three days,	15 00	Three weeks,	90 00
Four days,	20 00	One month,	120 00
Five days,	25 00	Two months,	240 00

When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement. Obituaries, religious and other notices charged as advertisements and must be paid in advance.

MILITARY DIRECTORY.

FIELD OFFICERS, OF NORTH CAROLINA REGIMENTS.

	COLONELS.	LIEUT. COLONELS.	MAJORS.
1	H A Brown,	J N Harrell,	L C Latham,
2			J T Scales.
3	S D Thurston,	W M Parsly,	W T Ennett,
4	E A Osborne,		
5	J W Lea,	W J Hill,	
6	R P Webb,	S McD Tate,	R W York,
7	W L Davidson,	J McL Turner,	J G Harris,
8	J M Whitson,	W A Barrier,	A J Rogers,
9	W H Cheek,	W H H Cowles,	
10	S D Pool,	H T Guion,	Sparrow & Reily
11	W J Martin,		
12	H E Coleman,	W S Davis,	R W Alston,
13	J H Hymau,	H A Rogers,	E B Withers,
14	R T Bennett,	W A Johnston,	J H Lambeth,
15	W H Yarboro,	G W Hammond,	
16	W A Stowe	A S Cloud,	
17	W F Martin,	T H Sharpe,	L J Johnson,
18	J D Barry,	J W McGill,	T J Wooten,
19	W P Roberts,		
20	T F Toon,		D J Devane,
21		W S Rankin,	
22	T S Galloway,	W S Mitchell,	Lee Russell,
23			
24	W J Clarke,	J L Harris,	T D Love
25	H M Rutledge,		M N Love,
26	Jno R Lane,		T J Adams,
27	J A Gilmer, Jr.,	G F Whitefield,	J C Webb,
28	S D Lowe,		S N Stowe,
29	W B Creasman,	B S Proffit,	
30	F M Parker,		
31		C W Knight,	
32	D G Cowand,	H G Lewis,	
33	R V Cowan	J H Saunders,	J A Weston,
34	W L J Lowrance,	G T Gordan,	
35	J T Johnson,	S B Taylor,	R E Petty,
36	W Lamb,	J D Taylor,	J M Stevenson,
37		W G Morris,	J L Bost.
38	Jno Ashford,	G W Flowers,	J T Wilson,
39	D Coleman,	F A Reynolds,	
40	J J Hedrick,		W A Holland,
41	J A Baker,	R Moore,	
42	J E Brown,	C W Bradshaw,	T J Brown,
43	T S Kenan,		
44	T C Singeltary,	T L Hargrove,	C M Stedman,
45	J R Winston,		
46	W L Saunders,	A C McAllister,	N McK McNeil,
47		W C Lankford,	
48	S H Walkup,	A A Hill,	
49	L M McAfee.	J T Davis,	C G Petty,
50	G Wortham,	J C Vanhook,	H J Ryals,
51	H McKethan,	C B Hobson,	J R McDonald,
52	M A Parks,		
53		J T Morehead,	
54	K M Murchison,	A Ellis,	
55	J R Connally,	A H Belo,	
56	P F Faison,	G G Lake,	J W Graham,
57		H C Jones,	J A Craige,
58	J B Palmer,		T J Doolin,
59	D D Ferebee,	E Cantwell,	J M Mayo,
60	W M Hardy.		J T Weaver,
61		W S Devane,	E Mallett,
62		G W Clayton.	P G McDowell,
63		S B Evans,	J H McNeil,
64		W N Garrett,	T P Jones,
65	G N Folk,	A H Baird,	J J Sparn,
66	J H Nethercutt,	C G Wright,	D L Davis,
67	J N Whitford,	R W Wharton,	E Whitford,
68	J W Hinton,	E C Yellowly,	W B Sanderlin,
69	G Tait,	J L Henry,	I A Harris.

The first Battalion Sharp Shooters is commanded by Captain R. E. Wilson; First Battalion Heavy Artillery, by Maj. Alexander McRae; Second Battalion N. C. T, (Infantry) by Maj. J. M. Hancock; Third Battalion Light Artillery, by Maj. J. W. Moore; Thirteenth Battalion Light Artillery, by Lieut Colonel J. R. Starr.

THOMAS' LEGION.—Col., W. H. Thomas, Lieut. Colonel, J. K. Love; Maj, W. W. Stringfield; Thomas' Legion, Lieut. Colonel., J. A. McKarney.

BRIGADE N. C. JUNIOR RESERVES.

No.	COLONELS.	LIEUT. COLONELS.	MAJORS.
1	F. S. Armistead.	C. W. Broadfoot.	W. McK. Clark.
2	J. H. Anderson.	W. F. Beasley.	N. A. Gregory.
3	J W. Hinsdale,	W. F. French.	A. A. Ellington.
1	Bat.		D. T. Millard.

GOVERNMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA

His Excellency, Zebulon B Vance, Buncombe, Governor
Col David A Barnes, Northampton, Aid.
Col George Little, Wake, do
M S Robins, Randolph, Private Secretary.
Dr Edward Warren, Chowan, Surgeon General.
Charles R. Thomas, Carteret, Secretary of State.
Jonathan Worth, Randolph, Public Treasurer.
Curtis H Brogden, Wayne, Comptroler.
Richard H Battle, Jr, Anson, Auditor.
Oliver H Perry, Wake, State Librarian.
Washington C. Kerr, of Mecklenburg, State Geologist
Major General R C Gatlin, Lenoir, Adjutant General.
Major William B Gulick, Beaufort, Paymaster.
Major John Devereux, Wake, Quartermaster.
Major T D Hogg, Wake, Commissary and Ordnance Officer.
Major James Sloan, Guilford, Quartermaster.
Major Henry A Dowd, Edgecombe, do
Major James H. Foote, Asst. Adjt. Gen., (Roll of Honor.)
Major William A Graham, Jr., Ass't Adjt. General.
Lieut. Josiah Collins, Washington county, Ordnance Department.
Lieut. Thomas White, Franklin, Asst. Quartermaster.
Lieut. Isaac W. Garrett, Edgecombe, Asst. Quartermaste.
Lieut. Thaddeus McGee, Wake, Asst. Commissary.
Lieut. Charles H. Thompson, Wake, Asst. Commissary.
Lieut. Geo. W. Thompson, Caswell, Assistant Adjutant General, (Roll of Honor.)

JUDICIAL.

SUPREME COURT.

Richmond M Pearson, Yadkin, Chief Justice.
Wm H Battle, Orange, and Matthias E Manly, Craven, Judges.
Sion H Rogers, Wake, Atterney General.
Patrick H Winston, Wake, Reporter.
Edmund B Freeman, Wake, Clerk.
[Meets in the city of Raleigh second Monday in June each year. The Morganton term has been discontinued.]

SUPERIOR COURTS.

Judges—Edwin G Reade, Person, Romulus M Saunders, Wake; Robert Heath, Chowan; Robt S French, Robeson; James W Osborne, Mecklenburg; George Howard, Wilson; William M Shipp, Henderson. Robert B Gilliam, Granville.
Solicitors—1st Circuit, Jesse J Yeates, Hertford; 2nd Circuit, Charles C Clark, Craven; 3rd Circuit, Sion H Rogers, Wake, Attorney General; 4th Circuit, Thomas Settle, Rockingham; 5th Circuit, Ralph Buxton, Cumberland; 6th Circuit, Robert F Armfield, Yadkin; 7th Circuit, William P Bynum; 8th Circuit, Augustus S Merrimon, Buncombe.

CONFEDERATE COURT.

Hon Asa Biggs, Martin, Judge.
George V Strong, Wayne, District Attorney.
Pride Jones, Orange, Marshal.
Clerk of Albemarle District, Joseph Ramsay.
Clerk of Pamlico District, Wm M

THE

CONSERVATIVE.

M. S. ROBINS, Editor.

☞ All letters on business of the office to be directed to JOHN H. NEATHERY & Co.

RALEIGH, N. C.:
WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 15, 1865.

OUR CITY continues to be blessed with an abundance of news, of every variety to suit the tastes of every body that is blessed with a considerable share of credulity. Those however who have less of that article, are disposed to complain of the want of anything reliable. We have nothing of that kind of later date than was contained in our issue of yesterday. All we can say positively is that we have a brave soldier and able General at the head of affairs in North Carolina now, and we feel sure that he is taking the best means possible to counteract the measures of the enemy. He of course keeps his own counsels.

The Yankees are now probably advanced a little into the interior at more than one point. It is of the utmost importance to them to hear of the precise position and movements of their several detachments, and it is equally important to us that they should be kept ignorant in these matters. Information they can procure only through the southern press and people. The people are eager to hear all the latest news, and very naturally so, but when the immediate publication of such facts would tend to the public injury, would it not be better to wait?

WE understand that the Yankees in their late travels South of us, have paid little heed to the cries of those in their path, that "they are unwise men." They are said to take whatever they want, destroy furniture &c., without regard to previous political predelections. This is about what we had expected. That they should have more respect for those who declaim their union sentiments, would be contrary to the general workings of soldiers' natures. They are prone generally to have regard for those, that show some firmness of purpose, even though unfortunate. We wonder if those who are spoken of as being so loud in proclaiming their union sentiments, were not originally secessionists and active in bringing on the war? We would not be surprised if it is so.

THE CLASS THAT SUFFER.

Upon poor women and children, upon soldiers who are toiling and bleeding for liberty, upon salaried men who have not the time or desire to speculate, the whole weight of this fearful struggle falls. Men of wealth, who are hoarding thousands, put up the piteous cry of exorbitant rates—more bitterly than ever just after increasing prices one thousand fold, while upon ragged, blood-drenched soldiers, upon weary, despairing, heart-sick women and those whose only dependence is a pitiful yearly sum, must be made to suffer bitterly.

Non producers alone feel the war. Others can meet high rates with the same—those who speculate not, must shift as best they can. What matters life or death so avasice can be granted? What is honor unattended by wealth? What is liberty, unless money can be hoarded by millions? What if the country be ruined, its women ravished, its homes desolated, its altars violated and freedom forever perish—what matters all so the almighty dollar may be amassed in piles? What care men of the present day whether their country sinks so property may be secured, and the price upon which liberty is bought rests as light as possible upon their patriotic shoulders?

That is right. Pile up wealth—no matter whether bread be drawn from the mouth of the soldier's orphan or the one-armed, one limbed hero who hungry walks your streets—take every dollar you can, pay out as little as possible, deprive your noble warriors of every comfort and luxury, increase in every way the necessaries of life, make everybody but yourself and non-producers bear the taxes of the war; but be very careful to parade everything you give before the public—talk boldly on the street corners of your love of country, be a grand home general—and, when the war is over, point to your princely palace and its magnificent surroundings and exclaim with pompous swell "These are the results of my patriotism.—*Columbia Sun.*

We select the following from "*Salad for the Social*":

The standard of beauty in woman vary with those of taste. Socrates called beauty a short-lived tyranny; Plato, a privilege of nature; Theophratus, a silent cheat; Theocritus, a delightful prejudice; Carneades, a solitary kingdom; and Aristotle affirmed that it was better than all the letters of recomendation in the world.

In truth, it is difficult to form any notions of beauty. Qualities of personal attraction, the most opposite imaginable, are each looked upon as beautiful in different countries or by different country. "That which is deformity at Paris, may be beauty at Pekin." The frantic lover "sees Helen's beauty in an Egyptian brow." The black teeth, the painted eye lids, the plucked eye-brows of the Chinese fair, have admirers, and should their feet be large enough to walk upon, their owners are regarded as monsters of ugliness. The Lilliputian dame is the *beau ideal* of perfection in the eyes of a northern gallant, while in Patagonia they have a Polyphemus—standard of beauty. Some of the North American nations tie four boards round the head of their children, and thus squeze them, while the bones are yet tender into a square form. Some prefer the form of a sugar-loaf; others have a quarrel with the natural shortness of the ears, and therefore from infancy these are drawn down upon the shoulders. With the modern Greeks, and other nations on the shores of the Mediterranean, *corpulency* is the perfection of form in a woman; and those very attributes which disgust the western European, form the attractions of an oriental fair. It was from the common and admired shape of his countrywomen that Rubues in his pictures delights so much in a vulgar and odious plumpness. When this master was desirous to represent the "beautiful," he had no idea of beauty under two hundred weight. His very graces are all fat; but it should be remembered that all his models were Dutch women.

TWO KINDS OF TRAITORS.—Judge Cocrane, says the Eufala Spirit of the South, in his happy address to our citizens on Saturday last, described two kinds of traitors. The one, the bold, open, manly traitor, who has the courage to declare his sentiments in the broad light of day, and to risk the consequences of his treason. He lets every one know where he stands; professes no friendship for our cause, and has the courage to say so. The other is the whining sneak, the pusillanimous croaker, the whipped spaniel, who is ready to crouch at the feet of our foes, and surrender his liberty at every reverse to our cause. The first class is entitled to some consideration for consistency and honesty; the latter is too base for the dignity of contempt.

The variety of human life is like a river, constantly passing away, and yet constantly coming on.

For the Conservative.

INGLE'S MILLS, March 10th, 1865.

M. S. ROBINS, Esq.,

Dear Sir:—I write you a few lines to apprise you of the many depredations that are committed upon the citizens of Guilford and Randolph. The desperadoes or outlaws are robbing the citizens of Randolph and Guilford, they are supposed to be deserters, they visited the widow I. H. Foust's and robbed her of a great deal of specie and other monies and pillaged her house carrying off such things as they wanted, regardless of all she could say. They have treated a great many of the most respectable citizens of Randolph and Guilford in a similar manner. They went to an aged citizen's house in Randolph, a Mr. Lutterlough, pillaged his house burned all his valuable papers, set his house on fire several times, but he begged the Captain of the thieves to have it put out, and they put it out. On last Saturday night they visted a lone widow woman in the southeastern part of Guilford supposing she had a large amount of money threatening her with awful punishment if she did not get it. She refused to give her money to them, they tortured her severely pulling her hair, scratching her face and abusing her in many ways she still refused to give them her money, they tied a rope around her neck and told her that they would hang her till she was dead which frightened her very much, she then went and gave it to the wretches. They visited Spring Dale Academy, burned the house, books and all the apparatus belonging to the Academy.

GUILFORD.

For the Conservative.

MR. M. S. ROBINS—*Editor of Conservative*:

As it has become fashionable to have the outrages published I will give a slight account of some recent outrages committed by the deserters, as follows:

Something like a fortnight ago a band of deserters entered the house of a free negro in this county, took all they could well carry, utterly ruined all that was left in the house, and the worst of all beat the poor old negro almost to death to make him talk, and finally whipped him for the same.

Does not this plainly show that the peace party, or the supporters of Mr. Holden are anxious for peace, or they would not have torn up the property of a free negro to subdue the South!

W. R. B.

A VISIT TO FORT SUMTER.

"Carlton" writes to the Boston *Journal* as follows:

"After a ramble for several hours through the city of Charleston, we made a visit to Sumter, entering on the sallyport where Major Anderson entered on that ever to be remembered January night of 1861. The Fort bears little resemblance to its appearance then externally or internally. No portion of the original face of the wall is to be seen, except on the side towards Charleston and a portion of that facing Moultrie. From the harbor and from Wagner it appears only a *tumult*—the *debris* of an old ruin.

"All the casemates, arches, pillars and parapets are torn up, rent asunder and utterly demolished. The great guns which two years ago kept the monitors at bay, which flamed and thundered awhile upon Wagner, are dismounted, broken, overturned, and lie burried beneath the mountain of brick, dust, concrete, sand and mortar. After Dupont's attack in April, 1863, a reinforcement of palmetto logs was made on the harbor side and against half of the wall facing Moultrie. The lower tier of casemates was filled up with sand bags, but when General Gillmore obtained possession his fire began to crumble the parapet. The rebels endeavored to reconstruct the wall, or to maintain its original height by gabions filled with sand, but this compelled a widening inside. Thousands of bags filled with sand were brought to the fort at night. Bomb-proofs were constructed. Day after day, week after week, the pounding from Wagner was maintained so effectually and thoroughly that it was impossible to keep guns in position on that side.

"The only guns now remaining are five or six on the Moultrie side, in the middle tier of casemates. Five howitzers were kept on the walls to repel an attack by small boats, the garrison keeping under cover or seeking cover wherever the lookout cried, 'a shot!'

"*Cheveaux de frise* pointed sticks protect the fort from a scaling party. At the base outside are iron post and wire network. There is also a submerged network of wire and chains, kept in place by floating bouys.

"I had the curiosity to make an inspection of the walls facing Moultrie to see what was the effect of the fire of the iron clads in Dupont's attack.—With my glass at that time I could see that the wall was badly honeycombed; a close inspection shows that it was a very damaging fire. There are seams in the masonry and great gashes where the solid bolts crumbled the bricks to fine dust. It is evident that if the fire could have been continued any considerable length of time there that the wall would have fallen. The effect of the fire led to the filling up of the lower casemates.

"An hour was passed in the fort, the band playing national airs and the party inspecting the ruins and gathering relics.

"Captain James, of the Massachusetts Fifty-fourth, who is now aid to Gen. Gillmore, was of the party. He was wounded in the assault on Wagner. He gazed at the ruins with satisfaction and pleasure, not unmixed with melancholy, for yonder, beneath the sands of Morris Island, his beloved commander was lying—his colonel, his general, his brother officer, fellow soldier. It is a pity he was not there on Saturday to raise the flag upon the work; but he was on duty elsewhere.

"For four long years the cannon of Sumter have hurled their iron bolts against the rights of man; but the contest there is ended. The strong earthworks on Sullivan's and Johnson's Island, the batteries in the harbor, Castle Pinckney and Fort Ripley, those in the city erected by slaves, are useless now and forever, except as monuments of folly and wickedness. As I stood there upon the ruins of Sumter, looking down into the crater, the past, like a panorama was unrolled, exhibiting the mighty events which will forever make it historic ground. The silent landing of Major Anderson at the eastern gate, the midnight prayer and solemn consecration of the little band to defend the flag till the last, the long weeks of preparation, the imbecile old man at Washington, the Star of the South turning her bow seaward, the 12th of April, the barracks on fire, the supplies exhausted, the hopelessness of success, the white flag hung out, the surrender, and all that has followed, were the pictures of the moment!"

To be ambitious of true honor, of the true glory and perfection of our natures, is the very principle and incentive of virtue; but to be ambitious littles of peice, of ceremonial respects and civil poverty, is vain and little as the things are which we court.

When a young lady hems handkerchiefs for a rich bachelor, she probably sews in order that she may reap.

Poetry and consumption are the most flattering diseases.

GEN. LEE'S PLANS.—AUSTERLITZ OR WATERLOO.

The New York *Mercury*, of February 26, has an editorial article which possesses particular interest at this time. We copy it entire:

Wilmington is ours Charleston is ours Columbia is ours. Without a struggle, without an answering blow. One after the other of these, but lately the chief strongholds of the rebels, have yielded to what the government organs would have us believe was an inexorable necessity. For nearly four years, bold and impregnable, they have defied attack, laughed siege to scorn, and withstood bombardment, want of supplies, and suffered all the miseries ever endured by a weaker power contending with a stronger.

And now why is it, that in this, their last extremity, they have so tamely yielded to the foe they have defied and held at bay so long? Why this sudden departure from the cities which, in the earlier days of the war, they so stoutly swore should never be descerated by the presence of the "accursed Yankee," unless he chose to walk through the heaps of ashes, smouldering ruins and desolate streets? Why are the "vandals of the North" so easily victorious? Why allowed with flaunting banners and the clash of regimental bands, to march without opposition into these places? Is the cause weakened? Is it a promonition that resistance would be annihilation? That the conquering legions of the North cannot be held in check, and the vast, and as yet but partially developed combination of our Lieutenant General are irresistible?

Let us regard the subject calmly, soberly, justly.

We do not consider it treason, we do not speak it as disloyal, when we say that Robert E. Lee, the commander of the rebel forces, is, all that constitutes a strategist, in all that goes to make a general able to dare and fight down even fate itself—the first and foremost in the country. While we admit the talents, the genius and the greatness of Lt. General Grant, it is not only unfair, but unjust, that we should refuse to acknowledge the grandeur, the sublime heroism of that grey haired genius, the descendent of a line of patriots, which battling against the combined opposition of almost an entire world, still stand firm, unyielding, and hold at bay the most formidable armies in existence, and has, in defiance of defeat, still held him to his ground, nor wavered even when hope itself seemed lost forever. Let us yield the meed of praise even to our enemies. They were once our brothers—once hand in hand with us. Whatever their errors, their crimes, they are none the less men.

Charleston, Wilmington and Columbia being ours, *cui Bono?* Beyond the mere fact of obtaining full control of the seaboard, and thereby relieving our blockading fleet from a tedious, tiresome service, and gaining possession of cities deserted, there does not seem to be any material advance toward the termination of the war.

Those who have studied the career of Lee, and observed his plan of campaign, know that his system is that of concentration. To mass his troops, and attack the enemy's divisions in detail, one after the other, is his strategy. Wary, circumspect, yet possessing and using at times the dash and reckless audacity in attack of the first Napoleon, he never loses a chance, and so far has left no record of a mistake.

Since his appointment to and assumption of the supreme command of the rebel army, the whole method of operations has been changed. Concentration is now the order. He is carrying out his favorite plan of prosecuting the campaign. He well knows the strength of his antagonist, and that antagonist's tenacity of purpose and immense resources. And knowing them, he is at this moment gathering the scattered forces of the rebel domain into one compact whole, with the intention of deciding the fortunes of his cause at or near Richmond. There, upon the already blood soaked soil of the Old Dominion, will be fought the Waterloo of the rebellion.

Sherman's victories and his most entirely unopposed raid from Chattanooga to Atlanta, thence to Savannah, Charleston and Columbia, with whatever of devastation he may have created, has not in the least disconcerted Lee. It may rather be considered part and parcel of his plan. And when the true history of affairs at the front is made known, it will be found that Charleston, Columbia and Wilmington were evacuated only that the rebel commander in chief might withdraw all the available force stationed at those garrisons, to be incorporated with the army around Richmond.

It is useless to talk of Grant's combinations and tremendous schemes of which we are duly and daily reminded by army correspondents and the telegram. These grand combinations and that wonderful strategy, of which we have heard so much, have been capturing Richmond every day for the last six months. Yet the beleaguered capital is as far from our grasp as when our armies under McClellan were driven from the Peninsula. On to Richmond!' but never into it. With the record of the last attempt beginning in the Spring, and as yet unended—from the Rapidan, through the awful carnage of the Wilderness, and to the present base, a hecatomb of dear lives have been lost, the blood of our kindred has flown in torrents, happy homes have been made desolate, and grief brought to thousands of hearts, in order that the glory of one man might have its holocaust.

To gratify the dogged pertinacity of a General, who whatever his genius, and whatever past success he may have blundered into, cares as little for the lives of his soldiers as he does for those of the enemy, and who would throw away half an army to accomplish a purposeless object—the administration have given him almost absolute power.

Week after week, month after month, Richmond was being evacuated, it was to be captured.

Petersburg, after being bombarded, its outer works stormed, still is held by Lee. The great Butler, elephant, the Dutch Gap canal, was to accomplish wonders, but it didn't. It caved in magnificently, and buried Butler beyond hope of resurrection. Demonstrations of an imposing character were made and are being made daily, with the same result—a loss of life and no good accomplished.

But matters are approaching a crisis. Before many weeks the last grand decisive battle will have begun. The preliminaries are being rapidly arranged.

Such a contest as this will be the world has never witnessed, for upon it depends the fate of the country. If that battle, should we suffer a defeat, it will be overwhelming, and all the advantages we may have gained in the past six months will be as worthless as the bubble reputations they have made. If Lee is defeated he still has the interior in which to once more rally his scattered legions, and concentrate for defence if not for attack.

From all the outer garrisons and troop depots the rebel army at the Capital is being augmented. Silently, but surely the storm is gathering. Let us not be too sanguine of success. It may be that the rebel General will make it a Waterloo for us, while upon him through the smoke of that day's battle will shine the sun of a second's day Austerlitz—Lee will not throw away a single chance.—He is not the man of Lost Opportunities. Had Lee had command of our armies at the onset of the war, we verily believe the rebellion would have been crushed in less than 8 months. But we had only such second rate Undertakers as Burnside and Hooker, Butler and Pope.

Let us trust that our Lieutenant General may be thouroughly prepared for the conflict; that when the conflict comes, our immense plurality of men may not be driven to their deaths in vain attempts to accomplish an impossible purpose, and that for once our leaders may be equal to their Herculean task.

PRAISE YOUR WIFE.

Praise your wife, man—for pity's sake, give her a little encouragement; it wont hurt her. She has made your home comfortable, your hearth bright and shining, your food agreeable; for pity's sake tell her you thank her, if nothing more. She dont expect it; it will make her eyes open wider than they have for ten years; but it will do her good for all that, and you too.

There are many women to day thirsting for the word of praise, the language of encouragement. Through summer's heat and winter's toil they have drudged uncomplainingly, and so accustomed have their fathers, brothers and husbands become to their monotonous labors, that they look for and upon them as they do to the daily rising of the sun and its daily going down. Homely every life may be made beautiful by an appreciation of its very homeliness. You know that if you can take from your drawer a clean shirt whenever you want it somebody's fingers have ached in the toil of making it so fresh and agreeable, so smooth and lustrous. Everything that pleases the eye and sense, has been produced by constant work, much thought, great care, and untiring efforts, bodily and mentally.

It is not that many men do not appreciate things and feel a glow of gratitude for the numberless attentions bestowed upon them in sickness and health but they are so selfish in that feeling. They don't come with a hearty, "Why how pleasant you make things look, wife!" or, "I am obliged to you for taking so much pains."

They thank the tailor for giving them "fits;" they thank the men in the full omnibus who gives them a seat; they thank the lady who moves along in the concert room; they thank everybody and everything out of doors, because it is the custom; and come home, tip their chairs back and their heels up, pull out the newspaper, grumble if wife asks them to take the baby, scold if the fire has got down; or if everything is just right, shut their mouths with a smack of satisfaction, but never say to her, "I thank you."

I tell you what, men, young and old, if you did but show an ordinary civility towards those common articles of housekeeping, your wives; if you gave the one hundred and sixtieth part of the compliments you almost choked them with before they were married; if you would stop the badinage about whom you are going to have when number one is dead, (such things wives may laugh at, but they think deep sometimes;) if you would cease to speak of their faults, however becomingly, before others, fewer women would seek for other sources of happiness than your cold so so-ish affection. Praise your wife, then, for all the good qualities she has, and you may rest assured that her deficiencies are fully counterbalanced by your own.—*Exchange.*

FEMALE INFLUENCE AND ENERGY.—I have noticed that a married man falling into misfortunes is more apt to retrieve his situation in the world than a single one, chiefly because his spirits are soothed and relieved by domestic endearments and self respect, kept alive by finding that, though abroad may be darkness and humiliation, yet there is still a little world of love left at home of which he is monarch. Whereas, a single man is apt to run to waste and self neglect; to fall to ruins like some deserted mansion, for want of an inhabitant. I have often had occasion to remark the fortitude with which women sustain the most overwhelming reverses of fortune. Those disasters which break down the spirit of man and prostrate him in the dust, seem to call forth all the energies of the softer sex, and give such intrepidity and elevation to their characters, that at times it approaches to sublimity.

Nothing can be more touching than to behold a soft and tender female, who had been all weakness and dependence, and alive to every trivial roughness, while treading the prosperous path, suddenly rising in mental force to be the comforter and supporter of her husband under misfortunes, abiding with unshrinking firmness the bitterest blast of adversity. As the vine which has long twined its graceful foilage about the oak, and has been lifted by him into sunshine, will, when the hardy plant is riven by the thunderbolt, cling around with its caressing tendrils, and bind up its shattered brow, so too, it is beautifully ordained by Providence that woman, who is the ornament and dependent of man in his happier hours, should be his stay and solace with dire and sudden calamities, winding herself into the rugged recesses of his nature and binding up the broken heart.—IRVING.

EMPLOYMENT OF WOMEN IN FRANCE.—I am induced to say a word upon the very numerous employments of females in France, which are not open to them at home. The books of nine tenths of the retail stores in Paris are kept by women. I do not remember a coffee house in the city the counter of which is not presided over by a woman. The box offices of the theatres are tended by women—not only those of the evening, but those open during the day for the sale of reserved places. The box openers and audience seekers are women. And not only do women act as sellers in such establishments as are naturally fitted for them, but even in groceries, hardware shops, wood yards, fruit shops, butcheries, etc. In these places the book keeper is a woman fenced in and separated from the rest by a framework of glass. The ticket sellers at the railway stations are principally women.

Women even guard the stations and some of the less frequented crossings. Women cry the rate of exchange every afternoon after the Bourse hours; and more numbers of the newspapers are disposed of by women than by men. I never saw yet a newsboy in France. In the porters' lodges in the city there are as many portresses as porters, and a landlord would prefer to take for this service a woman without a husband than a man without a wife. In small houses, where only one person is required, that one person is a woman. Omnibus conductors submit their waybills at the transfer offices to women for inspection and ratification. Women let donkeys for rides at Montmorency, and saddle them too. Women undertake the moving of furniture, agree with you as to the price, and you find them quite as responsible as men. There are other capacities in which women are employed in France, which I trust and believe would never be accepted by women at home; a brigade of street sweepers contains an equal number of males and females.—*Sketches of France.*

KEEP THE HEART ALIVE.—These words of Bernard Burton are good. Often good and wise men in other things have rendered their old age cheerless and unlovely from a want attention to them.

"The longer I live the more expedient I find it to endeavor more and more to extend my sympathies and affections. The natural tendency of advancing years, is to narrow and contract these feelings. I do not mean that I wish to form a new and sworn friendship every day, to increase my circle of intimacies; these are very different affairs. But I find it conduces to my mental health and happiness, to find out all I can which is amiable and lovely in those I come in contact with, and to make the most of it. It may fall, very far short of what I was once wont to dream of; it may not supply the place of what I have known, felt, and tasted; but it is better than nothing; it seems to keep the feelings and affections in exercise; it keeps the heart alive in its humanity; and till we shall be all spiritual, this is alike our duty and our interest.

A band of deserters captured Gen. Hardee's engineer corps in Randolph County, last week, stripping them of their clothing, and robbing them of all the money in their possession.—*Greens. Patriot.*

We often quarrel with the unfortunate to get rid of pitying them.

TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS.

[OF THE SOUTHERN PRESS ASSOCIATION.]

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1861, by J. S. THRASHER, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States of the Northern District of Georgia.

Congressionnal.

RICHMOND, March 18.

The Senate passed the appropriation bill for the last six months of the present year.

A message from the President of some length was received stating his objections to the exemption bill recently passed. The message was referred to the committee on military affairs.

Wigfall made a personal explanation relative to a recent editorial in the *Enquirer* in which he admitted he was a Senator referred to in favor of inducing the President to resign.

The Senate resolved into secret session.

In the House the President's message relative to the exemption act was read. Mr. Miles introduced a bill to amend said act in accordance with the President's recommendations. The bill was considered and passed. It authorizes the President to detail such persons for employment in the several departments as the heads shall certify to be indispensably necessary, not exceeding one hundred in all. It limits the exemption of skilled artizans and mechanics to service in the field, not for service in local defence.

Nothing else of general importance done. Recess until 7 o'clock.

Both Houses will adjourn *sine die* to-morrow.

Northern News.

RICHMOND, March 18.

Northern papers of the 11th contain the Yankee version of the raid at Fredericksburg. They claim to have carried off six hundred boxes of manufactured tobacco.

General Whiting died at Governors Island on Friday from wounds received at Fort Fisher.

Senator Hale, of New Hampshire, not Smith, of Kentucky has been appointed minister to Spain.

The Olidne was still at Ferroll on the 18th ult. The Spanish authorities had permitted limited repairs to be made. It was reported that her commander had gone to Paris to annul the contract of the sale.

Advices from New Orleans of the 11th contain no military news of importance.

Gold 191.

A NOBLE WOMAN.—Mrs. Judge Clark, of Ohio, was recently banished from the United States by order of the Federal authorities because of her openly avowed sympathies for generous assistance to Confederate prisoners, and has arrived in Mobile.

Scarcely a Confederate prisoner of war, we imagine, confined in Camp Chase, but remembers with gratitude this noble lady, and reveres her memory. We have heard many of them speak of her in the highest terms of praise commending her heroism and devotion to their interests. She never permitted an opportunity to pass without contributing somewhat to the comfort of the poor fellows who were so unlucky as to find a lodgment in that gloomy Bastile. She clothed them, fed them, sent them money, wrote for them to their families, and exerted every endeavor to render their uncomfortable situation as agreeable as circumstances would permit. For her zeal in this humane cause she has been exiled from her home and finds herself a wanderer among strangers. But they will not be strangers long, we imagine, who have heard of her noble and generous sympathy for their imprisoned friends, and we trust that whenever she may journey through the South, this estimable lady will meet a welcome as cordial and kind as so sincere a friend deserves.—*Mail.*

A MISTAKE.—The name of Brig. Gen. Adam Johnson, of Ky., has been confounded with that of Major Ed Johnson, of Virginia. It is the first named who has recently been exchanged, and is nearly blind. Gen. Ed. Johnson is still in prison.

What we conceive to be failings in others, are not frequently owing to some deficiencies in ourselves; thus plain men think handsome women want passion, and plain women think young men want politeness; dull writers think all readers devoid of taste, and dull readers think witty writers devoid of brilliancy; old men can see nothing to admire in the present days; and yet, former days were not better, but it is they themselves that have become worse.

DIED,

At his residence in Wake county, on Wednesday morning, the 9th instant, of disease of the lungs, Dr. Wm. P. Hayes, aged about 40 years. He leaves a wife and two children to mourn their loss. He was much respected by his friends and acquaintances, and is a serious loss to the community in which he lived. [COM.

At the residence of her father, in Hyde county, on the 24th day of February ultimo, after a brief illness, Miss ANN ELIZA SPENCER, daughter of William W. and JANE SPENCER.

In this woeful day, at a time when in our own land by internecine strife the vail of mourning and the pall of death hang gloomily on every hand, few family hearths are void of some sad bereavement. But this is a peculiar visitation, and not without cheer. She had just blushed out of the lingering day of childhood into maturity, and of bright intellect, prompt honesty, and amiable ingenuous purpose, her rare character lent its lustrous influence to cheer her home to captivate friends; and if her bright sphere in life enlivened her home, her last days and death were imposing and magnificent. The brawny hand of grim Death so often appalling here, pointed to no terrors. Perceiving her peril, and comprehending the great work she had to do, racked with suffering and prostrate with debility, not often she utters her "not yet" of preparation ere throwing her great trust and burden upon her Saviour before the commonly awful summons, with a gratitude uniform from earliest illness to each helping hand, with an affection always ardent, with her own nobleness of soul, she welcomes with only genuine christian patience and pious resignation, a waiting, meeting Father. Poising in majestic composure twixt friends below and angels in Heaven, with a soul full of love for all in the large circle of acquaintance, those words allaying grief of affection for loved ones here, but of cheerful service to her Maker, are fully and timely confessed and she is baptized in God's glorious service. She has gone, and her dvictory an impressive sermon to erring man, has lifted the burden of grief from bereaved friends.

Hyde County, Feb. 28th.

New Advertisements.

Notice—Exemption from the Army.

THE SUBSCRIBER WISHES TO EMPLOY A MAIL Carrier. Any one wishing an exemption can secure it if application is made to me immediately. Good moral character required.

MARCELLUS JORDAN,
Mail Contractor, Greensboro'.

March 15, 1865. 275—4t*